

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
ATLANTA DIVISION

ASHLEY TURNER,	)	
	)	Civil Action No.
Plaintiff,	)	
v.	)	
	)	
FAITH STAFFNG AGENCY, INC.,	)	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
	)	
Defendant.	)	
	)	
	)	

---

**COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES**

COMES NOW, Plaintiff Ashley Turner (“Plaintiff”), through undersigned counsel, and files this lawsuit against Defendant Faith Staffing Agency, Inc. (“Defendant”), and for her Complaint shows the following:

**I.      Nature of Complaint**

1.

Plaintiff brings this action to obtain full and complete relief and to redress the unlawful employment practices described herein.

2.

This action seeks declaratory relief, along with liquidated and actual damages, attorney’s fees and costs for Defendant’s failure to pay federally

mandated overtime wages to Plaintiff in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, 29 U.S.C. §201 *et seq.* (hereinafter the “FLSA”).

**II. Jurisdiction and Venue**

3.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

4.

Defendant is a Georgia corporation and resides in this district. Defendant does business in and is engaged in commerce in the State of Georgia. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because Defendant resides in this district and a substantial part of the events and omissions that give rise to Plaintiff’s claims occurred in this district.

### **III. Parties and Facts**

5.

Plaintiff was employed by Defendant from September 1, 2011 to present.

6.

From August 1, 2015 to July 24, 2018 (the relevant statutory period for Plaintiff's FLSA claims and hereinafter referred to as the "statutory period"), Plaintiff was employed as a non-exempt, hourly paid employee entitled to overtime compensation.

7.

Plaintiff was an "employee" of Defendant, as that term has been defined by the FLSA, 29 U.S.C.S. § 201 et seq., 29 U.S.C. § 203(e).

8.

In addition to Plaintiff's hourly pay, Defendant paid Plaintiff a flat bi-weekly fee for handling on-call work outside of Plaintiff's regularly scheduled work hours.

9.

Plaintiff regularly performed significant compensable work during her on-call periods throughout the statutory period.

10.

The flat fee for on-call work provided by Defendant routinely failed to provide Plaintiff with time and a half her regular rate for hours worked over 40 in given workweeks throughout the statutory period.

11.

Throughout the statutory period, Plaintiff regularly worked an amount of time that was more than forty (40) hours in given workweeks and was not paid the overtime wage differential for some of her hours worked over (40) in such weeks.

12.

Defendant is a private employer engaged in interstate commerce, and its gross revenues exceed \$500,000 per year.

13.

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant suffered or permitted Plaintiff to work in excess of 40 hours in given workweeks without receiving overtime compensation.

14.

Defendant is an “employer” within the definition of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §203(d).

15.

Defendant is governed by and subject to the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §204 and §207.

16.

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant failed to keep accurate time records for all hours worked by Plaintiff.

17.

Plaintiff is entitled to overtime pay for the hours she worked over (40) in given workweeks. Defendant's practices violate the provisions of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 201, et seq. including but not limited to 29 U.S.C. § 207. As a result of Defendant's unlawful practices, Plaintiff has suffered lost wages.

18.

Defendant knew or had reason to know that Plaintiff worked in excess of (40) hours in given workweeks and was not paid the overtime wage differential in given workweeks during the statutory period.

19.

In addition to Defendant's failure to pay Plaintiff proper overtime compensation occasioned by the flat fee for on-call work, Defendant also used a second entity it controlled and operated, Faith Medical, to pay Plaintiff and other employees for some of their work hours to avoid paying such employees overtime.

Specifically, Defendant would shift Plaintiff from one entity to the other during given workweeks and count only the hours worked at each specific entity, as designated by Defendant, in determining whether to pay overtime compensation. For example, if Defendant ascribed 38 work hours in a week to Faith Staffing, and another 10 hours to its wholly controlled Faith Medical, Defendant would only pay the employee their regular hourly rate for all the hours, rather than treating the hours as a single employment as required by the FLSA.

**Count I**

**Violation of the Overtime Wage Requirement of  
the Fair Labor Standards Act**

20.

Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint with the same force and effect as if set forth herein.

21.

Defendant has violated the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 201, et seq. including but not limited to 29 U.S.C. § 207, by failing to pay overtime wages for hours Plaintiff worked in excess of (40) hours in given workweeks.

22.

The FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 207, requires employers to pay employees one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of (40) hours in a workweek.

23.

Defendant suffered and permitted Plaintiff to routinely work more than (40) hours per week without overtime compensation.

24.

Defendant's actions, policies and/or practices as described above violate the FLSA's overtime requirement by regularly and repeatedly failing to compensate Plaintiff at the required overtime rate.

25.

Defendant knew, or showed reckless disregard for the fact that Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff overtime compensation in violation of the FLSA.

26.

Defendant failed to accurately report, record and/or preserve records of hours worked by Plaintiff, and thus has failed to make, keep and preserve records with respect to each of their employees sufficient to determine their wages, hours and other conditions and practices of employment, in violation of the FLSA.

27.

Defendant's violations of the FLSA were willful and in bad faith.

28.

Pursuant to the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216, Plaintiff is entitled to recover the unpaid overtime wage differential, liquidated damages in an equal amount to unpaid overtime, attorneys' fees, and the costs of this litigation incurred in connection with these claims.

**Prayer for Relief**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court:

- (A) Grant Plaintiff a trial by jury as to all triable issues of fact;
- (B) Enter judgment against Defendant and awarding Plaintiff unpaid wages pursuant to the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 206(d), 207, and 216, liquidated damages as provided by 29 U.S.C. § 216, pre-judgment interest on unpaid wages, court costs, expert witness fees, and reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216, and all other remedies allowed under the FLSA; and,
- (C) Grant declaratory judgment declaring that Plaintiff's rights have been violated and that Defendant willfully violated the FLSA;
- (D) Grant Plaintiff leave to add additional state law claims if necessary; and

(E) Award Plaintiff such further and additional relief as may be just and appropriate.

This 1<sup>st</sup> day of August 2018.

**BARRETT & FARAHANY**

/s/ V. Severin Roberts  
V. Severin Roberts  
Georgia Bar No. 940504  
Attorney for Plaintiff Ashley Turner

1100 Peachtree Street  
Suite 500  
Atlanta, GA 30309  
(404) 214-0120  
(404) 214-0125 facsimile